## REVIEWS

Principles of Bacteriology. By A. C. Abbott, M.D. Professor of Hygiene and Bacteriology, and Director of the School of Hygiene and Public Health, University of Pennsylvania. Tenth edition, thoroughly revised, with 121 illustrations, 31 of which are colored. Philadelphia and New York: Lea & Febiger, 1921.

A NEW edition of this well known and useful handbook of bacteriology needs but little comment in this journal. But few changes have been made since the ninth edition. Fuller consideration of the hydrogen-ion concentration of media and the Spirochetacea are the two chief additions, together with several pleasing pictures of the Pathfinders of Bacteriology.

E. B. K.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN. By OLIVER S. ORMSBY, M.D., Professor and Head of the Department of Skin and Venereal Diseases, Rush Medical College (in affiliation with the University of Chicago); Dermatologist to the Presbyterian, Saint Anthony's and West Suburban Hospitals, and the Home for Destitute Crippled Children; Consulting Dermatologist to the Orphan Asylum of the City of Chicago; Member of the American Dermatological Association and of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons; Corresponding Member of the Section of Dermatology of the Royal Society of Medicine, London. Second edition. Pp. 1166; 445 engravings and 4 plates in color and monochrome. Philadelphia and New York: Lea & Febiger, 1921.

Dr. Ormshy has made a thorough and complete revision of his book, *Diseases of the Skin*. Although four hundred pages have been rewritten and fifteen new diseases described, the size of the volume remains the same. This has been accomplished by the elimination of everything superfluous and by concise description. The excellence has been maintained throughout.

The classification has been amplified notwithstanding the number of chapters remains the same. MacKee's dosage and a chart descriptive of his method have been added. Many important references have been included enhancing the value of the work to those desiring

research.

Numerous engravings and monochromes have been removed to make room for those more practical and artistic. The present volume contains one hundred and forty-two more engravings than the former.

The advances in syphilis are fully recorded. Among the new discases described are the following: Keratolysis exfoliativa; folliculitis ulcrythematosa reticulata; vaselinomata; chondrodermatitis nodularis chronica helicis; precancerous dermatoses; nocardiosis cutis; Vincent's disease; periadenitis mucosa necrotica recurrens; atrophy of the mucous membrane of the tongue and mouth.

Dr. Ormsby is to be congratulated on the excellence of his work.

F. C. K.

Tuberculosis and How to Combat It. By Francis M. Pottenger, A.M., M.D., IL.D., F.A.C.P. Pp. 273. St. Louis:

This book is written for the patient, not for the physician. There are few books of worth published for the guidance of the patient save on two subjects—diabetes and tuberculosis. In these essentially chronic conditions the possibility of success in treatment

depends upon the patient himself.

C. V. Mosby Co., 1921.

Dr. Pottenger's little volume consists of a summary of his talks with his patients. The chapters are brief, each taking up a single proposition or very limited phase of the subject which is discussed without rambling or deviation. The book can thus be read chapter by chapter. The statements are clear and the style concise throughout. The tone is optimistic. The subject of treatment from the standpoint of the patient is thoroughly covered. Whether or not we agree with all of Dr. Potrnger's views as stated in these pages is beside the point. The book is well calculated to stimulate the efforts and encourage the perseverance of the intelligent patient.

R. G. T.

A PHYSICAL INTERPRETATION OF SHOCK, EXHAUSTION, AND RESTORATION. AN EXTENSION OF THE KINETIC THEORY. By GEORGE W. CRILE, M.D., Senior Consultant in Surgical Research, A. E. F., 1917–1918; Professor of Surgery, School of Medicine, Western Reserve University. Edited by Amy F. Rowland, B.S. Pp. 221; 120 illustrations. London: Henry Frowde, Hodder and Stoughton, 1921.

This volume presents a summarization of the many researches made by the author and his assistants in their laboratories and clinic at Cleveland, and of the author's observations and research in this subject during the war.